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ADDRESS

Of the EDITOR *of the* FEDERAL GAZETTE, *and* PHILADELPHIA DAILY ADVERTISER,

To the Citizens of the United States of America.

THIS Gazette, though originally published under circumstances of discouraging perplexity, has, with the rising fortune of our country, gradually risen to an eminence far beyond the Editor's expectations.

Encouraged by a generous public, whose rights this paper has ever been ready to defend, and whom it has from time to time endeavored to serve, as a friendly monitor against those evils to which other nations are exposed, it has "grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength;" and this day the ninth volume (in compliance with the wishes of many respectable citizens) commences, on royal paper, of a superior quality, and more than double the size of that on which it was first printed in the year 1788.

By the present alteration (which precludes, however, any farther change) the Editor will be enabled to gratify the public, with a more copious selection of articles of domestic and foreign intelligence—an accurate detail of the debates and proceedings of Congress—a faithful representation of the progress of agriculture, manufactures, arts and sciences, throughout the Union—and a useful delineation of the character, power, policy, institutions, and manners of other nations. With a study proportionate to his conviction of their usefulness, he will early announce to the merchants the multifarious events that concern them. The arrivals and departures of vessels—the course of exchange—the prices current of merchandize and of stocks—the regulations of trade—each in its proper order, will be carefully exhibited, with as great a degree of accuracy as the most unremitting attention can ensure.

It is an advantage peculiar to the Federal Gazette, which cannot be too highly estimated, and which the Editor adds with gratitude to the present enumeration, that it is made the medium of publishing AUTHENTIC COPIES of the laws of the United States, under the authority of the proper officer, as soon as the acts have received the legislative sanction.

Intended as a faithful guardian of the sacred rights of the community, this paper was warmly and liberally zealous for the establishment of that noble monument of modern civilization, the Constitution of the United States; and having seen it safe from the attacks of its various opponents, and successfully carried into effect, this Gazette, with equal solicitude for that Constitution, will constantly endeavor to remove whatever might impede its firm establishment in the hearts and affections of Americans. A steady advocate for the diminution of the debts of the country—for the upright support of its credit—and the general diffusion of its happiness, the Editor flatters himself he has contributed his mite towards the extension of those sentiments that are likely to promote measures so salutary: and it is his intention to show equal fidelity, in the maintenance of order and the support of good government, on the one hand, and genuine liberty and republicanism, on the other.

Upon this plan, and with those views, it is fondly hoped that the Federal Gazette may serve as a faithful history of the times—a complete town and country register—and a valuable repository of useful and interesting information, totally divested of the violence—the illiberality—the licentiousness of party.

As the Editor flatters himself that a retrospective consideration of his conduct and success would afford the best assurance for the future performance of his engagements, he conceives it would neither be proper nor is it necessary, to speak of the increasing popularity of this Gazette;—the great impression that is struck off daily, and its numerous literary and other correspondents, must make these honorable circumstances sufficiently conspicuous.

In a paper of such general circulation, advertisements have visible advantages; and their early and correct insertion shall always be an object of strict attention.

With sentiments of gratitude for the liberal encouragement of the past, and with assurances of exertion to deserve support in the future, the subscriber remains the faithful and devoted servant of the public,

ANDREW BROWN,
Editor and Proprietor of the Federal Gazette, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

Philadelphia, 1st Sept. 1792

Subscriptions (at *Six Dollars* per annum, to be paid in advance) advertisements, essays, and articles of intelligence, for this paper (post paid) are received at the Printing-Office of the Federal Gazette and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser, at Washington's Head, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.—Subscriptions and advertisements are also received at the following places, viz

At Brewster's tavern, Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Coleman's Coffee-House, Boston, Massachusetts; Townsend's tavern, Newport, Rhode-Island; Bull's tavern, Hartford, Connecticut; the Post-Office, Bennington, Vermont; Bradford's Coffee-House, New-York; Drake's tavern, Trenton, New-Jersey; Brinton's tavern, Wilmington, Delaware; Grant's tavern, Baltimore, Maryland; the Eagle tavern, Richmond, Virginia; Joslin & De Herbe's Coffeehouse, Wilmington, N. Carolina; Williams's Coffee-House, Charleston, S. Carolina; and at Brown's Coffee-House, Savannah, Georgia.

*** This Gazette is, by every post, forwarded to, regularly filed, and may be constantly seen at each of the abovementioned places.

FROM THE AMERICAN MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS *on the* STATE *of the* UNION.

(CONCLUDED.)

The conclusion: being miscellaneous thoughts on the government.

THE independency of the judiciary, as well in the tenure of their stations as in the permanency of their compensations, under the federal constitution, and most of those of the states, is an advantage over the ancient republics and the generality of modern governments, of inestimable value in regard to liberty and property.

The United States, being without transmarine or separated dominions, are exempted from two inconveniencies, which have resulted from them.—An immense naval force has been found necessary to defend such territories, and protect the trade with them in a time of war, and the difficulty of devising for them a free legislation, has hitherto proved insurmountable. The British nation declared, that they had a right to legislate for their colonies and dominions in America, Asia, and Africa, in all cases whatsoever, and the revolution of the United States, turned upon that cardinal point. When we observe that the French nation, devoted as they are to the pursuit of liberty, have not yet been able to devise any system of government for their colonies without a dernier resort to the legislature of France, it will be a source of comfortable reflection to the friends of free and efficient government in these states, that we are not perplexed by the necessity of so delicate, important, and difficult an operation.

It has been unfortunate for most nations as well ancient as modern, that they have had no settled pre-existing mode of altering, amending, or renovating their political system, to which they could resort without a deviation from the legal course of things, hazarding the public tranquility, and often freedom itself.—It is equally happy for the people of the United States, that in their federal government, and in most of the states, there exists a provision, by which those necessary and desirable ends may be obtained, with whatever zeal without recurring to irregularity or violence. Fundamental principles being already settled by common consent, and duly recorded in the constitutions, the people cannot long mistake the nature of a measure, a law, or a political maxim, which is really opposed to them; and when their judgment is decided upon any one or more derelictions of those principles, of magnitude sufficient to induce an effort for reform, their will cannot be successfully resisted. The consequence of this state of things will be, that the mass of error will not easily accumulate so as to become insupportable, being kept down by these orderly natural exertions of the community to relieve themselves at an earlier stage of inconvenience. Too great a facility to change would, however, be likely to produce fluctuations injurious to order, peace, property, and industry, if not to liberty itself: but as the mode of performing the amendatory or alterative operations is slow, and consequently deliberate, light or dangerous changes would be very difficult to accomplish. In this view there appears to be very little probability, that changes from free or representative government, will take place, or that any modification of hereditary power will be introduced into the government either of the states or of the union. The people will never deliberately consent to the abrogation of those clauses in the several constitutions, which explicitly provide both in general terms, and in particular detail, for free or republican government: nor does it seem easy, considering the degree of perfection we have obtained and the constant and moderate operations of the amendatory clauses, to accumulate sufficient public evil or grievance to produce one of those convulsions, which the ambitious are wont to seize as the moment to introduce by force, a despotic government. Even local circumstances conspire to favor the permanency of liberty in these states. Being too remote from any foreign nation, to render a war, requiring a great army, at all necessary, that instrument, so often used by ambitious leaders, is not likely to be placed within the reach of the enemies of freedom, while the union remains entire. It is worthy of the most particular observation and remembrance, that a dissolution of our government would immediately open a door to this danger, as the several states or little confederacies, would each deem it prudent to maintain a larger army than is now requisite for the whole. The history of Greece will instruct us that by this, more than by any other possible measure, we should be prepared for the military domination of some modern Philip, or some new Alexander. A strong union and a tranquil liberty would be miserably exchanged for such a state of things.

It is an evident truth that the penal laws of these states, have been gradually mitigated since the epocha of their independence; and it is no less true, that the number of crimes does not bear so great a proportion to the population, as was formerly the case, though an universal relaxation of the police took place in the late war. It is, perhaps, an ill symptom of the state of things, in a society, when mild laws, strictly executed, are incompetent to the preservation of order and public happiness. Our penal codes are, upon the whole, among the least sanguinary; and it is believed, they are not cruel, even in those unhappy cases, which impel the community to extremities. The constitution of the United States has extracted all the gall from the punishment of offences against the national safety, by correcting the power of legislating concerning them with a mildness unknown to the systems of most countries. It is honorable to the humanity and magnanimity of the American people, that this proceeding flowed from them, almost unanimously, four years after the revolution war. Future ages will do justice to a nation capable of such an effort at a moment so particular.

Taking the United States at large, there are few or no countries in which at this time, the just demands of private creditors can be obtained by a more certain, a more expeditious, or less expensive course of legal process.

There are some local, and a very few general defects yet existing; but they are vanishing before the spirit of the general and most of the state constitutions. There is no part of the public conduct more striking than the firmness with which they have applied the caustic to some inveterate cancers, which had been derived to their pecuniary system, principally from adventitious causes. It proves the existence of that virtue and fortitude, which qualify a nation for republican government. There are some exceptionable circumstances yet to be done away; but the successful efforts which have been made, justify a confident expectation, that they will yield ere long to the powers and influences which have eradicated much greater evils of the same kind.

SONNET.

ON SEEING SOME CHILDREN AT PLAY.

SIGHING I see yon little troop at play;
By sorrow yet untouch'd; unhurt by care;
While free and sportive they enjoy to day,
Content and careless of to-morrow's fare!
O happy age! when Hope's unclouded ray
Lights their green path, and prompts their simple mirth,
They feel not yet the thorns that lurking lay
To wound the wretched pilgrims of the earth:
Making them rue the hour that gave them birth,
And threw them on a world so full of pain,
Where prosperous folly treads on patient worth,
And to deaf pride misfortune pleads in vain.
Ah! for their future fate how many fears
Oppress my heart—and fill my eyes with tears!

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. VII.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

THE importance of electing men as representatives in Congress, who are firm friends to the present Constitution of the United States, has been hinted at in the course of these publications. When we take a retrospective view of the circumstances and situation of the Union at large, and of this Commonwealth in particular, and compare the present state of things with this retrospect, it would hardly seem necessary to suggest the idea to the people, that *federal* men, and *federal* measures, have done all that has been done—and that to secure and perpetuate the blessings of peace, credit and freedom, federal men alone should be the object of attention to the free citizens of this State at the ensuing election.—No State in the Union has more to hope or to fear than Pennsylvania, from those measures of government which shall be adopted by the third Congress. Her local situation makes her in some measure the pivot of those scales in which the fate of the United States is placed. By those wise and energetic measures of the general government, which have been adopted, an alteration has taken place in her circumstances so much for the better, that every mind divested of prejudice, and the venom of party, is astonished at its contemplation. There is no interest or profession in the State whatever, which has not felt the auspicious influence of those measures—measures which were effected by the *federal* part of the legislature in opposition to the unremitted exertions of those of a different complexion—in opposition to the known, because often expressed opinions of men, who are at this moment held up as candidates for the suffrages of this federal city and commonwealth.—It is often speciously observed, that it is best to have men of different sentiments in a legislative assembly—that the collision of opinions serves to produce a more just decision in the end. But, under this pretext, there is the greatest danger of introducing characters who would rejoice in the opportunity of subverting the Constitution, and reducing these states to their late abject and deplorable condition.—There is no danger of *truth's* dying for want of exercise. The world is so full of system-mongers, that there is commonly as many modes of doing business suggested, as there are persons concerned, or have a voice in directing it.—Some say that if Congress is composed of federalists only, there will be none to watch them.

What sort of watchmen the lukewarm friends, and the open enemies of the Constitution, have shewn themselves to be, let past experience testify. Had the national legislature heretofore consisted of a larger majority of federal characters, it is evident to a demonstration that the public business might have been transacted in one half the time which was consumed.

There is a general remark which I have heard suggested, that if true, ought to be taken into consideration by the electors—and that is, *the weight of abilities throughout the union is with the federalists, by a very great preponderation*—for tho' it is acknowledged that some of those in opposition to the government and its measures, are men of talents, yet the number is very small—but two or three such, having as yet been produced by the whole continent on the public theatre.

The people ought not to elect an antifederal character to represent them in Congress; such conduct would be no wiser than that of a commander of a ship, who should enter a sailor that would take the first opportunity to bore a hole in the vessel's bottom. C.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, June 22.

THE Jacobins are exerting every nerve to recover their power by inflaming the populace, but there is no doubt government will now go on with order and firmness.

A Persian actress here, of a most beautiful person, is to have her head cut off in the course of the week, for issuing false assignats. Every one laments her fatal destiny in the most pathetic manner. Her lover suffers with her for being an accomplice in the business.

Yesterday M. Petion waited on the King, and strove hard to make his majesty believe, that during the ever memorable 20th of this month, the constitution had not been in the least particular violated, and that every respect which could be expected, had been shewn to him and the royal family. The King answered, "You have entirely infringed the constitution so far as relates to the respect due to my person. Were I weak enough to confess the contrary, the breaking open of nine different doors to come to my apartments, by a furious populace, would demonstrate that I had advanced a pusillanimous falsehood." M. Petion attempted to make some observations, the King insisted on his being silent. The national guards are still under arms, altho' no danger is apprehended for the present moment. The Jacobins are scattering fire and flames against M. de la Fayette, on account of the letter which he had, they say, the audacity to write against their club, in which he desired that it might be abolished.

Yesterday there was delivered to the assembly, the following letter from the King:

"The National Assembly is already apprized of the events of yesterday. No doubt Paris is full of consternation. I leave to the prudence of the assembly the management of the constitution, and also the individual liberty of the hereditary representative of the people.

France will, with grief, learn what has happened. As to me, nothing shall hinder me from steadily pursuing, without the least distrust, the views which are directed by the constitution which I have sworn to maintain, and to obtain those ends which it prescribes.

(Signed) LOUIS."

The castle of Bannes is re-taken, the rebels having surrendered at discretion. Du Saillan, and some of the other ringleaders, have, however, found means to escape.

Particular Detail of the Irruption into the Thuilleries by the Paris Mob, on Wednesday last.

The King agreed, conformably to the constitution, to receive a deputation of 20 persons, and pointed out

himself the manner in which they should be introduced. They were to pass through the gate des Feuillans, and go out of the gate du Menage.

These orders of the King were sent to the commander in chief, who opposed to them the orders received from the municipality, enjoining him to receive, under the standard of the national guards, people of all denominations, dressed in all kinds of uniforms, and provided with any kind of arms.

The pikemen in their march had taken the declaration of rights, which was carried before them. The colours of the Bastile, and the men of the 14th of July appeared among them. For a banner they had an old pair of breeches, from the mob perhaps being called here, "Sans Culottes."

By three o'clock they had defiled through the hall of the Assembly, in the rear of the palace, through the garden, the guard having refused to oppose them, and round by the Quay to the place de Carosel, in front of the Chateau. Here they were joined by eight pieces of cannon, and two caissons of ammunition. After half an hour spent in parleying, the entrance being refused them, they proceeded to force. The commandant of the guard required authority from the Mayor and municipality to repel them, but was refused. The matches were lighted, and every thing seemed to prelude a formal battle, when the officer returned to announce his having received no orders. The gates were instantly forced, no resistance being made, and the people in thousands precipitated into the palace: the doors at the entrance of the king and queen's apartments being closed, without waiting to have them opened, they shattered them to pieces.

The queen retired to a second apartment with the dauphin in her arms, and threw herself upon the protection of a reserve of grenadiers of the national guard. Here a third door was broke open. The crowd became so great, that with difficulty the queen found a corner of the window to escape from the great press. Here, exposed to all the gross and vile language that imagination can conceive, she was obliged to remain for several hours during which they presented her and the dauphin with a national cockade, which she immediately wore.

During this scene, another of a different nature went forward in the king's apartment: one of the chiefs of this mob presented the King a red bonnet, adorned with national cockades, and demanded the retraction of the Veto which the King has placed on the decree against the priests, and for the establishment of a camp. His answer was noble and manly; "If the welfare of the nation consists in wearing a red cap, I have no objection to wearing it. Pure in my conscience, I have no dread—as to the decrees, this is no time to speak of them!"—Some one having remarked that he was afraid, he seized the hand of a grenadier near him, and clapping it upon his heart, he said, "Tell me, my friend, does my heart beat like a man in fear?" He immediately seated himself between the windows of his apartment, that looked towards the Thuilleries, and put on a red cap. One of the mob offered him a glass to drink the health of the nation; he accepted it, and drank it without seeming to have the smallest apprehension.

The crowd began to press upon him. A national guard was nearly forced out of his place, near his majesty. "The King," cries this brave fellow, "is our safeguard, I would not desert him, for a hundred thousand crowns!" A municipal officer attempted to speak, but could not be heard. Several members made the same attempt without success.

M. Santerre then tried what he could do; a roar ensued, of "Long live Petion! Long live the good, the worthy Petion!" The good, the worthy Petion then addressed the King. "The people (says he) have appeared with dignity, and with dignity they will depart. Your majesty may make yourself easy." Santerre ordered the deputation to come forward.

The spokesman accordingly demanded that the patriotic ministers be re-instated—that the Veto be retracted relative to the two obnoxious decrees.

The King answered:

"I have sworn to maintain the constitution, and I will defend it at the risk of my life."

Clamours were renewed of "Long live the nation! Long live Sans Culottes! Long live liberty! No Veto!

The eyes of the leaders of the mob, and of many of the mob themselves, glistened with rage. "Long live Santerre*!" A grenadier attempted to quiet them, the Prince told him, "Let them alone, my friend; let their words be ever so injurious, it is all the same to me."

By this time several deputies, alarmed at the state of the Royal Family, had assembled, and a deputation of 24 members was named to surround the person of the King, and to be replaced every half hour by a fresh deputation, so as to inform the assembly of the state of his majesty. M. Petion arrived about the same time with the deputation. The people still continue their clamours, for the restoration of the late ministry, and the sanction of the decrees; but in vain; the King retained the same manly firmness and conversed with the deputation without the smallest appearance of inquietude. By persuasions and intreaties, the mayor and four of the deputies prevailed upon the people to withdraw. They had passed all over the palace, the roofs were covered with the multitude, they hung in clusters to the windows; and except the breaking of some doors and windows, no other mischief was done, no accident even ensued.

Towards night-fall the Palace was entirely cleared, the deputies had previously profited of an interval in the affluence of the crowd, and conducted the King to his bed chamber. Towards ten o'clock all was quiet; the citizens all retired peaceably to their respective homes and the night was passed in the utmost tranquility.

* M. Santerre is a brewer.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

JULY 15.

LETTER FROM M. LA FAYETTE TO THE KING

"SIRE,

"I have the honor to send your Majesty the Copy of a letter to the National Assembly, in which your Majesty will find the expression of sentiments that have animated my whole life. The King knows with what ardor, with what constancy, I have been at all times devoted to the cause of Liberty, to the sacred principles of humanity, equality, and justice. He knows that I was always the adversary of Factions, the enemy of licentiousness, and that no power which I thought unlawful, was ever acknowledged by me. He knows my devotion to his Constitutional Authority, and my attachment to his person. Such Sire, are the basis of my letter to the National Assembly; such will be those of my conduct towards my country and your Majesty, amid the storms which so many combinations, hostile or factious, strive to draw upon us.

"It belongs not to me, Sire, to give to my opinions or my measures a higher degree of importance than the unconnected acts of a simple Citizen ought to possess; but the expression of my thoughts was always aright, and on this occasion becomes a duty; and although I might have fulfilled this duty sooner, if, instead of being to be heard from the midst of a camp my voice had been to issue from the retreat from which I was drawn by the dangers of my country, I do not think that any public function, any personal consideration, releases me from exercising this duty of a citizen, this right of a Freeman.

"Persist, Sire, strong in the authority which the National Will has delegated to you, in the generous resolution of defending the principles of the Constitution against all their enemies. Let this Resolution, supported by all the acts of your private life, as by a firm and full exercise of the Royal Power, become the gage of harmony, which, above all in the moments of crisis, cannot fail to be established between the Representatives elected by the people, and their hereditary Representative. It is in this Resolution, Sire, that for your country and for yourself are glory and safety. There you will find the friends of Liberty—all good Frenchmen, ranged around your Throne, to defend it against the machinations of the rebellious, and the enterprizes of the factious. And I, Sire, who, in their honorable hatred, have found the recompence of my persevering opposition—I will always merit it by my zeal to serve the cause to which my whole life is devoted, and by my fidelity to the oath which I have taken to the Nation, the Law and the King.

"Such, Sire, are the unalterable sentiments—of which I subjoin the homage and that of my respect.

(Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

Letter from the King of the French (in his own hand) to Marshal Luckner, June 30.

"I received with pleasure the account that you give me of the state of the troops, and of their dispositions. I entreat you to express to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates my sensibility for the marks of interest and attachment which they have given me in the present circumstances. Tell them that my part is finally taken, that I shall never change it, and that I am ready to perish with them in the support of the liberty and independence of our country. I do not doubt but they participate in my sentiments. As to you, Marshal, you have given too many proofs of your attachment to the constitution to doubt of your wish for the re-establishment in the kingdom of the public peace, and the authority of the laws.

(Signed) LOUIS.

An exact copy, ALEX. BERTHIER."

Second letter from the King to Marshal Luckner.

"I unsterstand, Monsieur, that many general officers, and others, employed in your army, desire to give in their resignation. In our present circumstances you will, no doubt, make use of all the authority which your conduct and principles give you, to represent to them how pernicious to the public cause such conduct would be. Their attachment to me is another powerful reason which ought to engage them to remain in the service, and to second my unalterable resolution to defend our country against all its enemies.

(Signed) LOUIS.

An exact copy, ALEX. BERTHIER."

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

"Frenchmen cannot hear without concern, that a multitude, excited by some factious persons, came with arms in their hands into the King's palace, drawing a piece of cannon even into the guard-room; that they broke open the doors of his apartment with axes, and there audaciously abusing, by assuming the name of the nation, attempted to obtain by force the sanction which his Majesty had constitutionally refused to two decrees.

"The King opposed to the menaces and insults of these factious persons only his conscience and his love for the public weal.

"The King does not know at what point they would stop; but he thinks it right to inform the French nation, that violence, to whatever excess it may be carried, shall never tear from him his consent to whatever he shall think contrary to the public interest. He exposes, without regret, his own peace, and his personal safety; he gives up even without pain, the enjoyment of the rights which belong to all men, and which the law ought to respect in him as well as in all citizens; but, as the hereditary representative of the French nation, he has severe duties to fulfil, and though he will make the sacrifice of his own repose, he will not sacrifice his duties.

"If those who wish to overthrow the monarchy have need of one crime more, they may commit it. In the crisis in which he finds himself, the King will, to the last moment, give to all the constituted powers, the example of that courage and firmness which can alone save the empire. In consequence he orders all the administrative and municipal bodies to watch over the lives and properties of the people.

"Given at Paris, the 22d of June, 1792, the 4th year of Liberty.

(Signed) "LOUIS.

And under, "TERRIER."

THE MINISTER AT WAR.

Transmitted copies of several letters received from Marshal Luckner. It appeared from these that he had sent M. Beauharnois to Paris, in order to make an oral report of the circumstances that obliged him to retreat; and he laid particular stress upon the conduct of the Brabancons, who, instead of rising in favor of the French, had frequently fired upon his patroles; and also upon the smallness of his army, which he said, did not exceed 20,000 men.

"I know," said he, "that this last step will excite a thousand calumnies against me: (No! No! No!) but I thought myself obliged to act as I have done, for the honor, and even for the safety of France."

LONDON, July 2.

DUEL.

The paragraphs lately inserted in several papers have had the effect to be misapprehended—perhaps intended—by the authors of them.

Yesterday morning Lord Lauderdale, attended by the right. hon. C. J. Fox, as his second, and General Arnold, with Lord Hawke, as his friend, had a meeting in a field near Kilburn-Well, to terminate a misunderstanding which it was found impossible to conciliate.

The principals, with their seconds and surgeons, arriv'd upon the ground about 7 o'clock, occupying a post-coach and two post-chaises. Having taken their stations, Lord Lauderdale refused to toss up for the first fire, or to fire at the same time with Gen. Arnold. As the General tho't himself injured, his Lordship insisted upon receiving the first fire.

Gen. Arnold fired, happily without effect, on which Lord Lauderdale declared, that he could now with honor acknowledge, that he might have been mistaken in his strictures concerning Gen. Arnold; and that therefore he should not fire on a gentleman whom he was inclined to consider as the offended man.

This handsome apology immediately settled the unhappy difference, which has arisen originally from the following part of Lord Lauderdale's speech in the House of Lords.

"If apostacy is a recommendation to command, the Duke of Richmond, of all officers, is the best entitled to that of the camp of Bagshot, provided the name of Gen. Arnold be struck off the list."

JULY 3. Lord Cornwallis and his brother will return from India as soon as the business of the war is wound up, which, from the accuracy practised in every department, will soon be done.

General Meadows, alas! is no more—depressed by the mistake which he fell into in the action, he took the desperate resolution of committing suicide—he died it is said by a pistol ball. His worth and his honorable services in the field, entitle him to the regret and lasting esteem of his country.

M. la Fayette is now beginning to act like a man and a soldier. When his sovereign's life is in danger, from a democratic rabble, he eagerly flies to preserve him. His army only wait his commands for the same purpose.

JULY 7. Many who are acquainted with the extensive and valuable possessions of Tippoo, in the Bednore country, and which are now to be added to the English possessions in the East, positively assert, that their revenues produce an income of 500,000l. per ann.—an acquisition—alone sufficient to shew the vast importance of the peace made by Lord Cornwallis.

Such has been the progressive state of the revenue during the present year, that the excess, it is expected, will amount to 800,000l. above the former one. Such is the effect of wise regulations, properly put in force for a just collection of the taxes. Before M. Pitt came into office, one-eighth of the revenue went to enrich individuals, or else it was never collected.

The addreſſes from every part of the kingdom are as general as they were on the King's recovery. This ſhews the diſpoſition of the people to ſupport the conſtitution and government of the country againſt thoſe who would wiſh to undermine it under the ſpecious word of reform. The proclamation has done more to ſecure the tranquility of the kingdom than any meaſure Mr. Pitt could have adviſed.

The Sierra Leona Company have juſt received diſpatches from this new ſettlement, of a moſt agreeable nature, and which are a direct contradiction to ſome unfavorable reports which have lately been in circulation

The ſettlers from England were arrived in perfect good health, and were well received by the natives—ſo much ſo, that one of the moſt powerful kings in the neighborhood had made propoſals to live amongſt them.

The country had been ſurveyed, and was found in general well ſuited for the produce of coffee and cotton, and ſome parts for ſugar; and there is every reaſon to hope and believe, from the account received, that the ſettlement will anſwer the end propoſed by thoſe who have embarked in the undertaking—which is to promote the civilization, as well as commerce, of Africa.

The Chevalier de Friere, the Portugueſe Charge des Affairs at this court, will ſet off next month for New-York, where he is charged from the court of Liſbon as Envoy.

The town of Zoul in France, the birth place of Gouvion, has publicly afforded this expreſſion of regret upon his death.

The Society of "Friends to the Conſtitution," by the organ of the Mayor, one of their members, delivered, in a public ſitting, an eulogium upon the departed General. The Municipal Body, the Council General of the Community, and the National Guard, were alſo preſent at a ſolemn ſervice in the pariſh church of St. Stephen on the occaſion. Cannon were fired every half hour thro'-out the day.

A mauſoleum has been erected, decorated with the emblems of war and of public grief, upon which inſcriptions expreſs the hiſtory of his life, the merits of his character, and the circumſtances of his death.

Such is one part of the honors paid by France to the General who has firſt fallen in the defence of her liberties.

The following law caſe was tried before Lord Kenyon on Monday laſt:—This was an action brought by Lady Elizabeth Lambert, againſt the Defendant, Mr. Tatterſall, who was a dealer in horſes, and alſo a proprietor of the morning Poſt, for a groſs and ſcandalous libel contained in different paragraphs of that paper, and charging her with unchaſtity, by eloping with her footman.

This young lady was unmarried, and was only about nineteen years of age.

She was with her mother at Southampton at the time theſe ſcandalous paragraphs were publiſhed, and a young lady poſſeſſing the higheſt accompliſhments.

After Lord Kenyon had addreſſed the Jury, they retired about an hour, and returned with a verdict for the Plaintiff——Four Thouſand Pounds Damages.

A new incident in the forgery of a will has lately occurred, which would have done honour to the brilliant invention of a Barrington—the trick of putting and guiding a pen in the dead man's hand, was not ſufficient to ſatisfy the conſcience of the parties—it became neceſſary abſolutely to ſwear, that when the will was witneſſed, they ſaw life in him—and a live fly was actually put into the mouth of the corpſe in order that they might ſafely ſwear to the fact.

Copy of the Preliminary Articles, agreed upon and exchanged, between the Confederate Powers and the Sultan Tippoo, dated February 22, 1792.

ARTICLE I. One half of the dominions which were in the poſſeſſion of Tippoo Sultan, at the commencement of the preſent war, ſhall be ceded to the Allies, adjacent to their reſpective boundaries, and agreeably to their ſelection.

II. Three crores, and thirty lacks of ſicca rupees, ſhall be paid to the Allies, agreeably to the following particulars, viz. Firſt, one crore, and ſixty-five lacks, ſhall be paid immediately in pagodas, or gold mohurs, or rupees of full weight and ſtandard, or in gold or ſilver bullion. Second, the remainder, one crore, and ſixty-five lacks, at three inſtalments, not exceeding four months each, in the three coins before-mentioned.

III. All ſubjects of the four ſeveral powers, who may have been priſoners from the time of the late Hyder Ally Khan, to the preſent period, ſhall be fairly and unequivocally releaſed.

IV. Until the due performance of the three articles above mentioned, two of the three eldeſt ſons of Tippoo Sultan ſhall be given as hoſtages, on the arrival of whom, a ceſſation of hoſtilities ſhall take place.

V. When an agreement, containing the articles above written, ſhall arrive, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of Tippoo Sultan, counter-agreements ſhall be ſent from the three powers; and, after the ceſſation of hoſtilities, ſuch a definitive treaty of perpetual friendſhip, as ſhall be ſettled by the ſeveral parties, ſhall be adjuſted and entered into.

A true copy, (Signed)
G. F. CHERRY, Perſian Interpreter.
GEORGE PARRY, Acting Dep. Sec.
Copied JAMES LAW,
Examined, CHRIS. WREN, Examiner.
True copies RICH. TOREN, Sub. Sec.

PARIS, July 2.

Paris is now quite quiet. Quiet it would be for ever, were it not for the wars of foreign deſpots; thoſe thieves and carcaſe butchers on the borders! the new conſtitution of the French is, and all created nature may bleſs God for it, altogether pacific. It would fruſtrate all war abroad, as it has already fruſtrated all law litigations at home. Mr. Burke indeed ſaid, "the conſtitution was litigious." But he will ſay ſo no more. For it is not true. Out of 8000 cauſes, before the tribunals at Paris, above 6000 are ſettled, if not amicably, at leaſt equitably and unexpenſively, by the enacted preliminary arbitration. (*Bureau de Conciliation.*)—And as to the exiſting war with the animal the King of Hungary, as he is called, he, if any ſuch he thing there be, who ſhall impute it to the French, will be juſt as wiſe and juſt as credited, as the ſuſpected Iriſhman was, who vapoured about a breach of the peace, when Lord Berkeley ſhot a highwayman upon Hounſlow Heath.

La Fayette, while he was at Paris, paſſed each day at La Rothefoucault's. But the people planted the tree of liberty before the door of his remaining houſe in the Fauxbourg St. Germaine.

BOSTON, September 1.

It is worthy remark, that whilſt the Government of the United States, and its adminiſtrators, are themes of admiration and applauſe to the celebrated Mr. Paine, Mr. Fox, and many other friends to the *Rights of Man*, in the French and Britiſh Legiſlatures; they are ſubjects of daily abuſe to anonymous ſcribblers, and factious partizans, in the United States. It would ſeem that the advocates of tyranny, had bribed a ſet of miſcreants in France and America, to vilify the only legitimate Repreſentative Governments in the world! But the charge is certainly an imputation on their *judgment*, in chuſing ſuch *weak* and *inconſiſtent* agents.

A gentleman from Salem, informs us, that on Thurſday laſt about one o'clock, a fire broke out in a Hatter's ſhop near the Sun Tavern, which conſumed the ſame and two dwelling houſes.

Mr. William Martin, is ſtarted in Maine Diſtrict, as a Member of Congreſs. The Hon. Timothy Paine, in Worceſter, and Meſſrs. Warren, Partridge, Cobb, Livermore, Coffin, and Biſhop, in the Old Colony.

The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Merrimack-River, we are happy to learn, are in a ſpirited proſecution of their laudable enterprize.

In conſequence of the deciſion of the inhabitants of this town, on Wedneſday laſt, a general innoculation for the Small Pox has taken place—it is ſuppoſed there are above 8000 perſons who are now under the operation of the diſeaſe in this town.

NEW-YORK, September 7.

Yeſterday paſſed through this city, on their way to Fort-Pitt, a company of about 70 men, commanded by Capt. Eaton, and raiſed by the ſtate of Vermont.

However trifling the acquiſition of this ſtate might have been conſidered by ſome previous to her union with the United States, we have now a juſt right to eſteem her a valuable member; for, ſince that period, we do not find that ſhe has been remiſs even in punctillios, and to her credit it may be ſaid, at this time, ſhe has produced a ſet of men, perhaps unequalled by any of her ſiſter ſtates. They, from appearance, are all under thirty; and one would imagine that an army compoſed entirely of ſuch men, would ſtrike terror in the hearts of the moſt bloodthirſty of the aborigines of America, however ſucceſsful they might have been in former campaigns.

EXTRACT FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

"IN the journals of Congreſs we find the Exciſe paſſed in the Houſe of Repreſentatives by 36 againſt 16—in the Senate by 20 againſt 5.—In this great majority are we not to preſume on a certain portion of common ſenſe and honeſty? Or are we to preſume that the citizens of the United States have ſent few to repreſent them but fools or wicked men? In this number we find the names of Madiſon and others, of whoſe characters it has been faſhionable to think favorably.

"When the bill was before the Houſe of Repreſentatives laſt ſeſſion, and after the duty on domeſtic ſpirits was agreed to be lowered, there appeared no diviſion upon it; and in the Senate it was read the ſecond and third times by unanimous conſent; it appears that the two great parties in both houſes, though often oppoſed to each other with warmth, have united in the exciſe."

☞ *The* INDEX *and* TITLE-PAGE *for the Third Volume of this* GAZETTE, *is now ready to be delivered to thoſe who intend to bind that Volume.*

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*

Philadelphia, Sept. 12.

ABSTRACT of EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

There were three ſets of French Miniſters in one week. M. Dumourier late Miniſter of War, in a letter to the National Aſſembly, ſays, "I can number thirty-ſix years of ſervice, military and diplomatic, and twenty-two wounds. I envy the fate of the virtuous Gouvion, and ſhall think myſelf moſt happy if a cannon ball unite all opinions reſpecting me." On motion of M. Condorcet, a decree was paſſed by the National Aſſembly on the 19th June, authoriſing the ſeveral departments to burn all the books containing the regiſters and titles of nobility—which they ſay were the only remaining refuge of this ridiculous vanity.

It appears that a conſiderable force protected the Thuilleries on the 20th of June, ſufficient to have triumphed over the multitude; but reſpect for the lives of their fellow citizens induced government to forbear. The Queen diſtributed ribbons and May-branches with a condeſcenſion that drew from the multitude the utmoſt reſpect. The ſcene of confuſion continued till 9 o'clock at night, and during the five hours it laſted, not leſs than 40,000 armed men, women and children, paſſed thro' the royal apartments. In all this confuſion, though ſo many of the loweſt and moſt indigent perſons of Paris were in the palace, the moſt trifling article was not removed from its place.—In M. la Fayette's letter to the National Aſſembly, in which he denounces the club of the Jacobins, he gives this extraordinary piece of information, viz. *That he eſpouſed the American cauſe at the very moment when its Ambaſſadors declared to him that it was loſt.*—The National Aſſembly has voted an indemnification for the loſs ſuſtained by the burning of Courtray, and ordered 300,000 livres to be advanced for the immediate relief of the ſufferers. M. de la Fayette went to the Thuilleries from the Aſſembly; he was eſcorted by fifty of the National Guard, and introduced into the palace amidſt the loudeſt acclamations of Long live the King! long live M. de la Fayette!—The French have four armies on their frontiers, under the command of the following Generals—M. Luckner, M. de la Fayette, M. Lamoliere, and M. Monteſquiou—the firſt conſiſts of 38,424, the ſecond 38,354, the third 32,573, and the fourth 34,221—theſe are troops of the line—of theſe 90,599 are in the field, and 54,173 in garriſons, making together 144,772 men—wanting to compleat the regiments, 21,885—ſo that when compleated, the four armies will conſiſt of 166,657. In addition to theſe, the National Guards amount to 92,500—of which there are with Luckner 21,000, and with Fayette 22,000.

In the proceedings of the National Aſſembly of the 2d July, we find certain journals complained of as falſe and libellous. M. Marant ſaid they regarded no bounds, and equally violated law and truth—they were alike deſtitute of honor and decency, and adhered to the party which they wiſhed to ſerve, at the expence of every other conſideration. M. D'Averhoult denounced thoſe journals, which were written by Meſſrs. Briſſot and Condorcet, who employed themſelves every day in writing libels againſt their colleagues.

The papers on the continent talk of negociations reſpecting French affairs—that couriers and meſſengers are daily paſſing from one Court to another, &c.

The French accounts mention frequent deſertions from the Auſtrians—the latter balance theſe accounts by ſaying great deſertions are daily taking place from the French army.

We hear that the inſurgent negroes at Hiſpaniola, have lately defeated a body of French troops, under the command of M. Blanchelande; ſeveral valuable French officers loſt their lives, it is aſſerted, on this occaſion.

In the Miſſouri, from Bourdeaux, came paſſengers—Mr. Franklin Wharton, Mr. John Allen, and Mr. Brian.

The ſhip Connecticut, Capt. Phipps, has bro't 300 paſſengers from Londonderry—the Alexander, from Killabegs, 240—and the Canton, Capt. Magee, from Newry, 200—all in good health.

In the Britannia, Martin, arrived at New-York on Sunday laſt, from Glaſgow, came 57 paſſengers.

Capt. Martin had 37 days paſſage, and has brought Glaſgow newſpapers to the 1ſt Auguſt.

Mr. John Maſon, ſon of the late Rev. Doctor Maſon, of N. York, arrived in the above ſhip.

French accounts by the above are ſubſequent to thoſe already publiſhed, viz.

July 19. This day we have the counter liſt of a Miniſtry deſigned by the Jacobins; that is M. Servan, M. Roland, and M. Claviere, to come back to office and to be joined by M. Magnier, M. Grouvelle, and M. Louvet. This is, however, denied by themſelves and their friends in a very obſtinate way; and the truth is, that the convulſion remains unabated. This will, perhaps, determine it; for the queſtion of M. La Fayette comes on in the aſſembly, and I have no doubt but the Jacobins will carry ſome reſolutions, in which caſe a Jacobin Miniſtry will be appointed, and this will induce the directory of the Department, as well as M. La Fayette, and many others, to reſign. There is no proſpect of a middle courſe, and what this arrangement is likely to produce I dread to conjecture.

Extract of a letter from Suſſex county, New-Jerſey.

"I am happy to obſerve that the objections to the exciſe act have entirely ſubſided in this ſtate, the people being ſenſible of the propriety of the meaſure. Four new grain diſtilleries are now erecting in this county; a twelvemonth ago there was not one. The Farmers are pleaſed that Rye is becoming a caſh article—till lately it was only diſpoſed of in barter, its bulk and low price not admitting of an extenſive land carriage. Whiſkey is from 5s. 6d. to 6s. a gallon, Rye at 3s. 6d. a buſhel—the profit of the diſtiller enormous." *Gen. Adv.*

In Mr. PHILIP FRENEAU's National Gazette, ſeveral lengthy extracts from the "Letters of a Farmer, addreſſed to the Yeomanry of the United States," have been publiſhed. The ſame Mr. PHILIP FRENEAU was *requeſted* to republiſh from the *Pennſylvania Gazette, printed by Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers*, "Obſervations of a Freeman" on thoſe letters, or ſuch extracts from thoſe obſervations as might be convenient to him—this truly *impartial* Editor has not complied with this reaſonable requeſt—but he *has publiſhed* nearly a column of remarks on thoſe Obſervations of the Freeman. One of this *impartial* Editor's *impartial* correſpondents in the ſaid National Gazette of the 5th inſt. has *modeſtly* impeached the impartiality of the Editor of this Gazette for republiſhing the Obſervations on the Farmer's Letters, without having firſt publiſhed the Letters!!!

The ſubſtance of thoſe Letters is however contained in the addreſs to the Germantown Manufacturing Society; which was copied from the ſaid *National Gazette* into the Gazette of the United States.—With what *conſiſtency* the *impartial* correſpondent of Mr. PHILIP FRENEAU has termed FENNO the "*One ſided Editor*," is left with the candid to determine—The *impartiality* which from the beginning has ſo ſuper-eminently diſtinguiſhed the National Gazette, cannot fail of meeting a *proper* reward.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The men who impute all manner of folly and corruption to the ſervants of the people, who tell us how much they hate the vices of a court and how heartily they deſpiſe the tools of office, ſeem to think that their own purity bears proportion to the turpitude and foulneſs of the characters they draw. In private life, it is thought proper to exerciſe a little charity in favor even of the worſt men: but if we ſhould hunt for the faults of our neighbors, and, as ſoon as we have found a pin hole in their fame, we ſhould go to work to enlarge it—if we ſhould catch every wind of ſuſpicion that blows over them, and call it proof, what would be ſaid of our conduct? We ſhould be deemed peſts in ſociety. Yet there are writers who purſue this method in regard to government, and who pretend to great merit for doing ſo.

"A houſe divided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand." When one ſervant of the public intrigues and makes parties againſt the proceedings of another, there will be a want of order in the adminiſtration, and the higheſt degree of inſecurity againſt the attacks of thoſe who would tear the government down to the very foundation ſtones. Yet the party writers repreſent thoſe who hold the offices of government, as combined in a plot againſt the people. The caſe therefore ſtands thus—if they happen not to be well agreed, their meaſures, engendered in diſcord, will come to nothing—and if they be well agreed, it is a proof of a conſpiracy againſt liberty.

If it were the buſineſs of the political ſphere to keep forever revolving, as our globe does, we have men among us who might deſerve the name of very clever, becauſe they do all they can to hinder its ſtanding ſtill. But when the people riſk life and property for the ſake of the ineſtimable privilege of framing a free government for themſelves and their poſterity, their toils and dangers are relieved by the hope that they ſhall finally prevail and live in peace and ſecurity. No ſooner have they gained their object, than men who abhor a ſtate of tranquility, and who expect to get power and office by diſturbing it, tell them that their own laws are deſpotic, and their ſubmiſſion to their own government is owing to the decline of their former high ſpirit of liberty. If we are to fight to ſet up a government, and then to fight to overturn it, we may have to fight for a time in a ſtate of anarchy, till a deſpotiſm ſhall be eſtabliſhed to keep the peace. Thoſe unquiet partizans who try to keep the world in a buſtle, may poſſibly have the love of liberty in their hearts, but they will not lend much aſſiſtance to the work of erecting her temple.

BENJAMIN BOURNE and FRANCIS MALBONE, Eſqrs. are elected Members of the Third Federal Houſe of Repreſentatives for the State of Rhode-Iſland.

DIED, in this city, Mrs. ——— SMITH, conſort of the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States from South-Carolina.

—On Thurſday laſt, Capt. JOHN MCPHERSON, of this city.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Polly,	Williamſon,	Hull
Canton,	Magee,	Newry
Connecticut,	Phipps,	Londonderry
Alexander,	Woodward,	Killabegs
Columbia,	Maley,	Amſterdam
William Penn,	Joſiah,	London
Brig Dolly,	Smith,	Liverpool
Leopard,	Woodbury,	St. Peterſburgh
Miſſouri,	Bail,	Bourdeaux
N. S. del Carmen,	Ferniola,	C. Francois
Sally,	Fernald	Portſmouth, N. H.
Mercury,	Gardner,	St. Croix
Nancy,	Miller,	do.
Induſtry,	Waite,	Caſco-Bay
Lydia,	Vanſiſe,	C. Francois
Sch'r Annapolis,	Morriſon,	Nova-Scotia
Lydia,	Thompſon,	Frenchman's Bay
Trimmer,	Staunton,	Antigua
Sloop Henrietta,	Newton,	N. Providence
Sally,	Ingham,	St. Kitts

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/2
3 per Cents,	13/1
Deferred,	13/7
Full ſhares Bank U. S. 49	per cent. prem.
½ ſhares, 60	

*** "FACT" *is unavoidably poſtponed till Saturday.*

The Anſwer to "ARISTIDES" *came too late for this day's paper—it will appear in our next.*

WHITE WAX MANUFACTORY.

THOMAS JAMES, WAX CHANDLER, from London, respectfully informs the public that he has established a Manufactory of the above branch, at the upper end of Mulberry-Street, New-York, where Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Druggists, and Families, may be supplied with excellent and pure White Wax Candles, White Wax in Cakes, Tapers, Wax'd Lamp Wicks, Flambeaux, &c. warranted equal to any made in London, and twenty per cent. cheaper.

Orders in this and the adjacent States, received by Mr. JOHN GOODEVE, Bridge-Street, Mr. WILLIAM FROBISHER, Fletcher-Street, and at the Manufactory, where samples may be seen.

N. B. Bees-Wax taken in payment, or bleached on moderate terms.

New-York, July 19, 1792. [ed7w]

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumstances of a gentleman who had undertaken to dispose of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunswick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the sale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestry-men. This lays the Managers under the necessity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to transmit these tickets to the parts of the state where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets besides these remaining on hand, all persons who are disposed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requested to supply themselves by the first of October; and the gentlemen appointed to dispose of them, are desired to return those to the Managers which then remain unsold, to answer the applications of some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are postponed to this resource for a supply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be considered as at the risk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Esq. of New-Brunswick, is duly chosen one of the Managers of the said Lottery, and has given security and qualified agreeably to law. (epto1)

TO BE SOLD,

(And possession given immediately)

A Valuable FARM,

PLEASANTLY situated, and well improved, containing 213 acres, whereof 47 are woodland, 30 meadow, and 20 more may be made; the cleared land is under good fence, and is well adapted to grass, and there being so much meadow, a large stock may be raised: it is also natural to wheat, and a proper attention to a well-kept stock, will much improve its quality, and be the most profitable: it has a young orchard of 200 apple-trees, a variety of peach and cherry trees, and a large garden. There are on the premises a handsome two story stone house and kitchen, and an elegant piazza; also, a good barn, with stabling, cow-house, granary, waggon-house, work-shop, and smoak-house. The situation is high, pleasant, and healthy, and affords some very agreeable prospects, and is in a good neighbourhood: it lies on the main road to New-York, about a mile and a half from Princeton, New-Jersey, and 43 from this city. The title was examined and approved by eminent council before the subscriber purchased. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, at No. 141, South Second-street, or at No. 81, South Water-street, Philadelphia.

ISAAC SNOWDEN, Jun.

N. B. Stock for the farm may be had of the present tenant.

Also, to be Sold, and entered immediately, A two-story Brick HOUSE and BAKE-HOUSE, in Arch-street, No. 23, 16 feet two inches in front, and 102 feet in depth. Apply as above.

July 17. (eptf)

PROPOSALS,

By ISAAC NEALE,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

(The ninth edition of)

The Travels of Cyrus:

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

A DISCOURSE upon the THEOLOGY and MYTHOLOGY of the *PAGANS*.

BY THE CHEVALIER RAMSAY.

THE Travels of Cyrus having gone through so many editions in Europe, every thing which might be said to recommend so valuable a work, is rendered useless; and as it is now almost, if not entirely out of print, the publisher trusts there will be little difficulty in procuring a respectable list of subscribers to an AMERICAN EDITION.

CONDITIONS.

This work will be published in one volume, 12mo. on good demy paper, and a neat type; and will contain about 350 pages.

The price to subscribers will be ONE DOLLAR, to be paid on the delivery of the book, which will be neatly bound and lettered.

The work shall be put to press in October next, provided there shall be 250 subscribers.

Any person subscribing for, or procuring subscribers for twelve books, and will be responsible for the payment, shall be entitled to two gratis.

The names of subscribers shall be prefixed to the work.

☞ Subscriptions received by most of the Booksellers in Philadelphia and New-York.

N. B. Gentlemen who may please to encourage the work by procuring subscriptions, are requested to forward a list of the names subscribed, by the 20th day of October next.

Burlington, July 21, 1792. (ep 3w)

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk to the Commissioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

WANTED—TO RENT,

From the last of October next,

☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

To be published by Subscription,

THE

AMERICAN REMEMBRANCER,

OR, PROCEEDINGS OF THE

Old Congress,

From September 1774, to March 1789;—

An authentic and *original* collection of

OFFICIAL LETTERS, &c.

written during the late war;

And EXTRACTS from the

SECRET JOURNALS.

(For particulars, see Proposals at large.)

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LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Massachusetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16*s.* principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10*s.* principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8*s.* 1*d.* principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0*s.* 3*d.* principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampshire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; also a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorsed) dated 1st May, 1792, and payable on the 11th August following; the others were all payable to the Subscriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were issued, and the Notes of Hand by the different signers, they can therefore be of no use to any but the owner.

The Subscriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who has found the same, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no questions will be asked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Massachusetts, August 1, 1792. (eptf)

Universal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different Authors, and published by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a single book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to those who take quantities.

August 4. (eptf.)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS,
} Executors.

(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

Treasury Department,

AUGUST 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the twenty-ninth day of September next inclusive, for the supply of all Rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, 1793, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town & Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, and at Pittsburgh, York-Town and Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Beaver Creek, and at the mouth of Big Beaver Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Beaver, and at the upper falls.

4. At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the River Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6. At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said River Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek to the mouth of the River Muskingum, and up the said River to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga River, and thence down the said River to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the River Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the said River Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto River and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids or the Falls of the Ohio, and at the said Rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson, and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the Falls of the Miami River, which empties into Lake Erie, and at the said Falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami River of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake to the mouth of the River Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said River Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream running into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Alleghany River to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash River, and from the mouth of the said Wabash River to the mouth of the River Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the River Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio River, to the mouth of the Illionois River.

24. At any place or places on the East side of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the River Margot inclusively.

25. At any place or places from the said River Margot to the River Yazous inclusively.

26. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash River up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

27. At any place or places from Fort Knox, up the said Wabash, to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

28. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

29. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River over to the Miami Village.

30. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Tenessee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said River, inclusively.

31. At any place or places from the mouth of the River Cumberland to Nashville, on the said River, and at Nashville.

And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

Treasury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles,
} per 100 rations.

The proposals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Posts, or separately, for Springfield and West-Point.

Treasury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the fourth day of October next inclusively, for the supply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the service of the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

4608 Hats	18460 Shirts
4608 Coats	7956 Pair of Socks
4608 Vests	4608 Blankets
8668 Woollen Overalls	4608 Stocks
0216 Linen Overalls	4608 Stock Clasps
18376 Pair of Shoes	4608 Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

360 Caps	720 Pair of Stockings
360 Coats	1440 Shirts
360 Vests	360 Blankets
360 Pair of Leather (Breeches	360 Stocks
	360 Stock Clasps; also,
720 Pair of Boots	1200 Rifle Shirts, to be
360 Pair of Spurs	(made of Russia Sheeting.

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The proposals may comprise the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furnished agreeably to patterns or specimens, which will be shewn at the War Office. Good security will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if necessary, such reasonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treasury shall deem expedient.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps, or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed in the presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.